

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

XVIII.

ATLANTA, GA., TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 29, 1886

PRICE FIVE CENTS

GRAY CONGRESSMEN.

LITTLE EXCITEMENT IN THE HOUSE.

years. Cobb, of Indiana, and Laird, of Nebraska, have a war of words—the Randall Tariff Bill—The Program of Business—Other Washington News Notes.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—[Special.]—A project of a personal difficulty agitated the house day for a few minutes. Mr. Cobb, of Indiana, chairman of the committee on public lands, read some reports from the land office, which reflected rather severely on Mr. Laird, of Nebraska, in connection with certain land sales. Mr. Laird, rose white with rage, and the most excited manner denounced the statement as absolutely false.

Mr. Cobb calmly replied that he knew nothing of the facts except what the records of the office showed.

While Mr. Cobb was speaking, Mr. Laird, who had come over on the democratic side taken a seat within a few feet of the tallian, leaped to his feet and exclaimed: "Don't you threaten me, sir?"

Mr. Cobb said, "Be careful, sir, how you talk to me."

Both gentlemen indulged in excited nings to each other to "be careful, sir." Dozen members of both sides gathered and the excited disputants and at one time vision seemed inevitable, but peace was restored, and afterglow at each other few moments the excited congressmen into their normal serenity.

RANDALL'S TARIFF BILL.

Randall's tariff bill which he introduced makes a total reduction of about five millions on the present schedule, most material point of its difference from Harrison bill is that it makes its heaviest on the internal revenue taxes,

the tobacco tax entirely. It

uses material points of the bill for the administration of customs, which is also embodied in the bill. The Randall bill, it is safe to say, will never be reported from the ways and committee. Mr. Morrison calls it a bill, because it makes a mixed reduction of customs and internal revenue. He

will be duly considered by his committee almost every democrat on that com-

mittee will oppose the bill because it cuts internal revenue taxes instead of making a reduction on customs. A majority of republicans of the committee will oppose

bill that is presented. If Mr. Morrison brings in the Randall bill and give it a hearing alongside of his own bill it would be the house, but Mr. Morrison would not to it rushed ahead of his own scheme.

THE ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Carroll, Morrison and Randall, the committee appointed by the democratic cau to arrange an order of business for the session, met this morning and agreed on a pro-

gramme. The members of the committee de- to give the particulars of the agreement, as they say it would cause much useless trouble to themselves and others. It is said that the order of business agreed upon said the appropriation bill which will occupy all this week if not longer; next the resolution from the ways and means committee authorizing the reduction of the treasury sur-

plus to \$100,000,000 by the payment of the public debt; then land grant forfeiture bills; then the inter-state commerce bill and finally an effort will be made to secure the presence of a quorum of democrats to pass the Morrison resolution amending the rules of the house so as to permit a provision for raising money for their payment to be attached to general pension bills. The naval committee is determined to do all they can to secure the passage of the bill to build up the navy and may be included in the programme.

GEORGIA PENSIONS.

Colonel Hammond today introduced a bill to pension James Beeland, of Henry county, who fought in the Creek war.

PERSONAL.

Judge Columbus Head, of Greensboro, and Harry R. Harris, Jr., of Barnesville, are here. F. H. E.

IN THE SENATE.

Claims—Political Disabilities Removed—The Postoffice Bill.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The chair laid before the senate a communication from the secretary of the treasury in reply to two resolutions calling for information as to soldiers' claims adjusted and as to postmasters' claims adjusted, stating that such information was contained in an executive document of the

treasury, resolutions of the city council and of the state of Zanesville, Ohio, asking for a passage of a bill for a public building in Zanesville, notwithstanding the president's veto; also several memorials in favor of a bill taxing oleomargarine.

Mr. Edmunds reported a bill removing the political disabilities of William S. F. Lee, of Virginia, and Mr. George A. like bill for John K. Mitchell, of Virginia, both of which passed by the necessary two-thirds vote without debate.

Mr. Allison, from the committee on appropriations, reported back the legislative appropriation bill with amendments and gave notice that he would move tomorrow to take up the bill.

The bill proposes a net increase of \$131,000 in appropriations as compared with the house bill. The principal item of increase is the addition of \$150,000 in the provision for collecting internal revenue and an appropriation of \$23,000 for pensioners' secretaries. The provision in the house bill for the continuance of the publication of the rebellion record is omitted.

The senate committee thinks this publication contains much irrelevant matter and that it should be suspended until the subject can be investigated.

Mr. McMillan, from the committee on commerce, reported back the river and harbor bill, with amendments and said they would move it to take it up and pass it.

The bill as finally agreed upon by commerce committee differs only in two items from the report published last week, one in Pennsylvania and one in Arkansas.

Mr. Allison (in the absence of Mr. Logan) submitted a conference report on the pension appropriation bill. The house reciting from its disagreement, the two ports agreed to.

Mr. Teller introduced a bill authorizing the president to remit and retire Alfred Pleasanton as major-general. Referred.

Maurand, from the committee on printing, reported a resolution for an inquiry into the public printing and binding and as distribution and sale of public documents. Adjourned till tomorrow.

Heard gave notice that he would, on Tuesday next, ask the senate to take up the question for open executive sessions, so that he might make remarks thereon.

Edmunds called up the bill granting a sum of \$100 to Emily J. Stannard, widow of General Stannard, of Vermont. The bill was referred to the committee on commerce, from the committee on printing, to permit leave of absence.

employees of the public printing office submitted a report. The house recited from its disagreement. Agreed to.

The chair laid before the senate a report on the postage appropriation bill, stating that the committee was unable to agree, (the question being on subsidy provision.)

Mr. Plum addressed the senate in favor of the subsidy appropriation in the bill.

Mr. Plum moved the motion insist upon its \$80,000 subsidy amendment.

After a long debate, Mr. Plum's motion was agreed to—33 to 12, six democrats voting with the republicans in the affirmative, namely: Brown, Call, Eustis, Gorman, Payne, and Pugh.

The senate then, on motion of Mr. Plum, took up the president's veto of the bill to quit titles of settlers on Des Moines river lands and Mr. Evans delivered an argument in support of the veto in which he said the objections to the bill were tersely and comprehensively stated. An examination of the subject had satisfied him that the president was right in returning the bill without his approval.

Mr. Allison urged the passage of the bill over the veto.

At the close of Mr. Allison's remarks, the主席 said: "I will never tell tomorrow."

Mr. Blair, from the committee on pensions, reported a bill to give the right of trial by jury to claimants for pensions under the laws of the United States. Ordered printed.

After executive session, the senate adjourned.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The senate has confirmed the following nominations: A. H. Keller, marshal for the northern district of Alabama; W. H. Denison, United States attorney for the northern and middle districts of Alabama; J. B. Harris, United States attorney for the southern district of Mississippi; Evan Long, chief justice of New Mexico.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

Inquiring into French Interests in the Scheme—Other Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—In the house, under the call of states, the following bills, etc., were introduced and referred:

By Mr. Gallinger, of New Hampshire—A resolution citing that it is a matter of current newspaper rumor that officers of democratic campaign committee, through a person not an employee of the government, are engaged in collecting contributions from democratic congressmen and others in the employ of the government, and directing the committee on civil service reform to investigate the facts, with a view of ascertaining whether section 11, of the civil service law, has been violated.

By Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania—To reduce and equalize the duty on imports, to reduce internal revenue taxes and to modify the laws in relation to the collection of revenue.

By Mr. King, of Louisiana, the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas the French government gave its assent to the government of the United States, that the Panaman Canal company have caused it to appeal to the government of France to assist it by authorizing a lottery loan of \$600,000,000 for the purpose of continuing the work of construction;

Whereas, the extraordinary expenditures of the Panaman Canal company have caused it to appeal to the government of France to assist it by authorizing a lottery loan of \$600,000,000 for the purpose of continuing the work of construction;

Whereas, it is reported that the French government has granted a large sum of money to the Panaman Canal company for the same object, and that the French government is in no wise responsible;

Whereas, the extraordinary expenditures of the Panaman Canal company have caused it to appeal to the government of France to assist it by authorizing a lottery loan of \$600,000,000 for the purpose of continuing the work of construction;

Whereas, the Panaman Canal company has agreed to grant a large sum of money to the Panaman Canal company for the same object, and that the French government is in no wise responsible;

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MOST PERFECT MADE
Prepared by a physician with special regard to health. No Ammonia, Lime or Alum.

A MAN OF GRIEF!

LIKE LAZARUS!

HIS RELIEF AND JOY!

The Doctor says: When Mr. James Edwards, of Senoia, Ga., began to take "GUINN'S PIONEER BLOOD RENEWER," I saw him. He was covered, body and extremities, with a characteristic syphilitic eruption that seemed to have baffled all treatment. I saw him the second time in about ten days, when he was so changed in appearance by having the scales removed and the eruptions healed, that I barely knew him, and in a remarkably short time he was relieved of all appearance of the disease. N. B. DREWRY, Spalding Co., Ga. M. D.

A Certain Cure for Catarrah!

A Superb Flesh Producer and Tonic.

GUINN'S Pioneer Blood Renewer

Cures all Blood and Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Old Sores. A perfect Spring Medicine.

If not in your market it will be forwarded on receipt of price. Small Bottles, \$1.00; Large, \$1.75.

Essay on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

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NO CURE! NO PAY!

I MEAN WHAT I SAY. IN FOURTEEN DAYS my patients are all well. My remedy is infallible and known only by myself. Address A. P. BROWN, M. D., Smyrna, Cobb county, Ga. mardi

Ladies

Do you want a pure, blooming Complexion? If so, a few applications of Hagan's MAGNOLIA BALM will gratify you to your heart's content. It does away with Sallowness, Redness, Pimples, Blotches, and all diseases and imperfections of the skin. It overcomes the flushed appearance of heat, fatigue and excitement. It makes a lady of THIRTY appear but TWENTY; and so natural, gradual, and perfect are its effects, that it is impossible to detect its application.

ON THE VERGE.

TWO MORE DAYS OF LIQUOR-SELLING IN ATLANTA.

Some Foolish Stories and Their Unsubstantial Foundations—Summary of the Situation—The Wine Room Scheme—The Wholesale Dealers—Disappointed Loafers.

"I've taken my last glass, boys, I've taken my last glass," hummed a sad looking citizen in front of Kenney and Werner's last night, while a small party of similarly affected citizens listened in sympathetic silence.

"Why didn't you wait until Wednesday night?" inquired a CONSTITUTION reporter, who was passing.

"Because, I preferred to begin my experiment as a total abstainer at the commencement of the week."

"A jug hid away from which you can take a glass after Wednesday night?"

"No, sir; I am not a 'jungwump'."

The sad citizen's announcement that he was not a "jungwump" reminded the reporter of some investigations he had been making during the past ten days.

UNINFORMED PEOPLE

by reckless guesses, have caused the impression to be made outside of Atlanta that "jungwumps" are plentiful in the city as blackberries in fence corners.

On Tuesday morning, "I understand that the negroes of Atlanta are making small fortunes carrying jugs from the liquor stores to the homes of prominent citizens,"

The reporter had heard this statement before, and had spent two days investigating its truth. He found that some citizens, more or less "prominent," had provided themselves with a supply of liquor, but that the "small fortune" story was the creation of somebody's fertile imagination. A point of interest brought to light by the investigation was that there had been, even in a single instance, that any but those who have been in the habit of using liquor had made provision against the "dryness" which will prevail during the next two years.

ANOTHER STORY

that has gained some credence outside of Atlanta is that the real estate agents are overwhelmed with the number of houses they have for rent. Investigation shows this story to be without some foundation. That is, it is true that the real estate agents have for rent thousands of houses for rent.

But the intent of the story is to make the impression that there are many more than sand vacant houses. This is far from the truth. The houses are for rent just as they were last year, the year before, and the year before that, and as they will be next year, and so on; but they are not all vacant, nor is it true that a majority of them are vacant. Atlanta is a large city, and the real estate agents constantly have on their lists a large number of houses for rent. This statement of the case will be sustained by the real estate agents themselves.

"A PROMINENT CITIZEN,"

who is neither a "jungwump" nor a croaker, said to the reporter yesterday:

"The foolish stories floating through the state about the effect of prohibition upon Atlanta were not originated by her friends.

None of Atlanta's friends would seek to injure her by canards so absurd, and yet so readily believed by those who are unacquainted with the real condition of affairs. Atlanta's progress cannot be stayed by prohibition, as the opposite of the measure will discover in much less than two years. What money does closing the bars take from Atlanta?

Not one cent. Closing the wholesale liquor stores will take some, but the effect of the liquor will not be long felt. The prosperity and progress of Atlanta are not dependent upon the sale of liquor, nor upon any other one thing.

The foolish stories about Atlanta are annoying to her friends, but they will be triumphantly proven false, just as many others about her have been so proven at other periods in her history.

THE SITUATION

as far as the bar-rooms and wholesale liquor houses are concerned, is as follows:

At twelve o'clock on the night of to-morrow, Wednesday, June 30th, every bar room in Atlanta will close its doors and cease to do business.

Out of the sixty-nine that will meet this fate, perhaps six will re-open in from one to two weeks as wine rooms. One of the employees of the Kimball house bar room said yesterday that it would probably remain closed two weeks. At this place, wine manufactured anywhere in the United States will be sold.

At the Kimball, what is to be done will be changed with this, he said.

He does not know what his employer will do, but he thinks he will make a change with a corrupt heart deprived him of power in the church, in which he had neither part nor lot.

He acknowledged in his talk that he had professed his love to the church, but when he got into the pulpit he used his tongue to the devil.

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THE CONSTITUTION

PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION IS PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE CITY, OR MAILED, POSTAGE FREE, AT \$1 PER MONTH, \$6.00 FOR THREE MONTHS, OR \$10 A YEAR.

THE CONSTITUTION IS FOR SALE ON ALL TRAINS LEAVING OUT OF ATLANTA, AND AT NEWS STANDS IN THE PRINCIPAL SOUTHERN CITIES.

ADVERTISING RATES DEPEND ON LOCATION IN THE PAPER, AND WILL BE FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

CORRESPONDENCE CONTAINING IMPORTANT NEWS, SELECTED FROM ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

ANDREW ALL LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS, AND MAKE ALL DRAFTS OR CHECKS PAYABLE TO THE CONSTITUTION,

Atlanta, Ga.

ATLANTA, GA., JUNE 29, 1866.

Indications for Atlanta and Georgia, taken at 1 o'clock a.m.
 Local rains, followed by fair weather; stationary temperature. Georgia, Florida, Alabama, North Carolina and South Carolina: Local rains, followed by fair weather, stationary temperature; variable winds.

The parliamentary fund in New York amounts to \$108,000.

PRINCE LUITPOLD yesterday took the oath as regent for King Otto, of Bavaria.

The Lake Shore railroad succeeded yesterday in running out two or three freight trains, protected by officers of the law.

THE Southern Lutheran convention which has been in session at Roanoke, Va., for a week past, adjourned yesterday to meet in Savannah, Ga., next year.

GENERAL FITZJOHN PORTER returns thanks, in a dispatch to Senator Butler, to those who stood by him on the passage of the bill for his benefit, in the senate.

The magnificent demonstration which greeted General Gordon in Elberfor yesterday shows the hold which he has upon the people of north Georgia. Wherever he goes he is received with an enthusiasm honorable to the people and gratifying to him.

A Word of Warning and Advice.

It is alleged that there is confusion in the Bacon camp. It has been currently reported that Major Bacon's name would be immediately withdrawn, as a result of a series of crushing defeats. Such a rumor reached THE CONSTITUTION on Sunday night. It was followed by a statement that a consultation of the Bacon leaders had been called, and that some definite course would be reached in Macon last night.

With these reports THE CONSTITUTION has nothing to do. It is not helping to run the Bacon campaign, and has little care whether Major Bacon is withdrawn or whether his friends determined last night to rally in a final effort to redeem his fortunes. Of one thing we are sure. The men who are fighting Gordon intend to keep up the fight to the last ditch. They have determined to destroy him if it is in their power. They will leave no means unemployed to break down his character, his following, his private and his political fortunes. Whether under Bacon's banner or flying No-man's flag, they will persist to the very last in their unholly attempt to blacken the name and the future of John B. Gordon!

This much assured the Gordon men need to know no more. Whether Bacon is in the fight or out of it, the fight on Gordon will continue with such slander and resource as malice can suggest or hatred devise. It is likely that the conference, if any conference has been held, will simply result in a bitter and more desperate campaign. New tricks, new issues, new slanders and new weapons may be looked for.

The friends of Gordon must simply meet this last assault with the courage, intrepidity and coolness that has marked them throughout the campaign. They must be staunch, earnest and active. They must watch for new tricks—he ready for new issues—stand fast by their colors and work all the time. Above all, they must look out for "uninstructed" tickets. That means Bacon, and it cannot mean anything else. A straight Gordon ticket, or tickets with straight Gordon delegates, is the ticket to vote and work for. Whether Bacon is withdrawn or not, the next dodge will be to put up "uninstructed" tickets everywhere. The Gordon men will meet this with straight-out Gordon tickets.

Ten days more and the campaign will be practically over. Surely every Gordon man can give that much more time to the good cause. After ten days there will be time for rest and congratulation, and also for inquiring into the rumors as to whether Major Bacon is going to withdraw or not. In the meantime, let these rumors fly on the idle winds. Gordon ain't going to withdraw, and it is work—not words—that counts. That's all the Gordon men care to know about it!

Still Correcting That Table.

We have almost exhausted our patience in correcting the curious little table, with which the Macon Telegraph has been deluding itself, and the limited public who rely on it for news.

But in yesterday morning's Telegraph an attempt is made to correct THE CONSTITUTION. See what it says: We quote verbatim:

"THE CONSTITUTION of yesterday puts down in its table four votes for Pike, when the county only casts two. In this way," etc.

Of course, this is not true. Pike County has four votes in the convention, just as THE CONSTITUTION puts it. Messrs. Baker and Gruener were the members in the last legislature, and there are two votes for each member. The attempt of the Telegraph to confine Pike to two votes is part of the wicked blundering with which it has built and maintained its little table. The figure 2, with which it tries to misrepresent Pike, protests against the outrage as best it can by standing on its head in the table, as can be seen by referring to the Telegraph of yesterday.

We are hopeless of ever getting the Telegraph table right, but we want to keep it measurably straight, and urge it, therefore, to give Pike four votes, and take out the little table.

He upside two that now misrepresents that solid old Gordon county!

The Striking Switchmen.

The troubles of the Lake Shore railroad with the striking switchmen, during the past few days, have been vexatious in the extreme.

It seems that at the time of a former strike, several weeks ago, the switchmen received a written promise from the sheriff that certain men obnoxious to the union should be given other employment. This pledge was not carried out and the switchmen struck again.

There is enough in such a state of affairs to anger, not only the railroad company, but the authorities and the public. Here is the situation. Eight employees of the Lake Shore railroad have worked faithfully for the company from ten to fourteen years. They happen to be outside of the union, and this body demands their discharge, alleging that the sheriff promised it. The company feels in duty bound to stand by old and faithful employees. The sheriff's promise was nothing. He had no right to make it, and he made it without the sanction of the company.

Because they cannot have their way the switchmen quit work, trespass on the company's property, obstruct trains and intimidate the men employed to take their places. This is more like the unreasonable work of a mob than anything else. Under what shadow of right do these turbulent employees assume the management, control and direction of the property of others? If they desire to quit work, let them do so. But when they have thrown up their places it is the height of wickedness and folly for them to outrage the law and inaugurate a crusade against the personal and property rights of their late employers and the new switchmen. The time has come for the enforcement of the law, not matter what it costs.

The Lady and the Lord.

Rich Americans do many foolish things, but their silliest displays generally occur abroad under the noses of princes and princelets.

Just now the papers are all talking about the breaking off of the engagement between Miss Adele Grant and Lord Cairns. Miss Grant is an American heiress and a beauty. Lord Cairns, who, as the Viscount Gurney, made an unsavory reputation by his entanglement with an actress, fell in love with the young lady, and her relatives and friends were delighted. Then the young blacklegs showed his true colors. He purchased expensive presents for Miss Grant, but neglected to pay for them, and the bills were sent to her mother. The Grants lost their temper, but were afraid of offending the British nobility. How Miss Grant got rid of her worthless lover is told in a cable special, from which we extract the following:

A garden party the prince of Wales said to the fair American: "When are you to be married Miss Grant?" "I do not know, your royal highness."

"How? You do not know?" inquired the prince. "I simply do not know," replied Miss Grant.

"Have you then broken off the engagement?" the prince asked.

"Would it be taken very much against me if I were to do so?"

"It would, my child," said the prince, kindly. "The princess and I will stand by you."

So the Grants broke it off and sent the young rascal about his business. But the crowning idiocy of the affair is the suggestion that this American girl hesitated to do what was right until Wales said: "The princess and I will stand by you."

She was nothing to the prince, and he was nothing to her. Under the circumstances she should have broken with her wretched little lordling without caring what all the princes in Europe thought of it. But some of our rich Americans lose all their common sense and self-respect when they come in contact with royalty.

Apparently "Wet," But Really "Dry."

As a rule when we meet a man with unsteady gait, congested face and neck, vacant eyes with drooping lids, and with spirituous breath, we have no hesitation in pronouncing him intoxicated.

It is hard to believe that these symptoms may all exist and be consistent with perfect sobriety, and yet such is the fact. The London Lancet, a high medical authority, says that it is very easy to mistake in cases of this kind. It refers to the French colonel, Herbiner, who was tried for drunkenness while on duty. This officer was found to be the victim of cerebral anemia. Frequently he was giddy and could scarcely sit on his horse. The Lancet says:

Not only will stria of the brain, however induced, cause giddiness, but certain forms of defective assimilation will bring about the same results, together with symptoms of intoxication. We need to study more closely the effects of an excess of oxalic acid in the blood, of accumulated uric acid, or urate of ammonium, of acetone, etc. Something has been done in this direction; but, so far as we are aware, the precise cause of a peculiar offensive odor of the breath, expelled from the mouth, seemingly distinctly alcoholic has not been satisfactorily made out, although several good clinical observers with a fair knowledge of the chemistry of digestion and elimination have undertaken to solve the problem. It would be useful to investigate the subject further; more light is desirable and even necessary.

We do not feel inclined to argue the question. In fact we agree with our learned contemporary that more light is desirable and even necessary. Of course we are willing to admit that the apparently "wet" men who occasionally disturbed the serenity of very "dry" communities, are in reality not "wet," but the dryest of the "dry," but we want a test that will enable us to distinguish the counterfeit article from the genuine.

Until medical science makes further progress in this direction, we must take a man's own word for it. We may have good reason to believe him to be as drunk as the traditional "biled owl," but if he pleads cerebral anemia, oxalic acid, and all that sort of thing, we must yield; and if he lives in a "dry" town it would show obstinate prejudice to doubt his explanation.

A Bacon Trick in Emmanuel.

Perhaps the most flagrant trick of the campaign is that perpetrated by the Bacon executive committee of Emmanuel county.

There is on next Thursday a primary election in Emmanuel for representative and senator. Of course all the farmers have to quit work on that day and go to the polls and vote in the primary as to who shall represent them in the legislature. Instead of letting the election of delegates to the gubernatorial convention come on the same day, so that in casting the ballot for representative and senator, the farmer could also vote for governor, the committee decided that a mass-meeting must be held on Friday, the 8th day following the primary, to vote for gubernatorial delegates.

We are hopeless of ever getting the Telegraph table right, but we want to keep it measurably straight, and urge it, therefore, to give Pike four votes, and take out the little table.

When General Gordon spoke in Swains-

boro he criticised this action of the committee very severely. He then asked the farmers in the audience to tell him how far they had ridden to hear him speak. Several answered that they had ridden from twenty to twenty-five miles. Now, these farmers are forced by the action of the Bacon committee to ride twenty-five miles on next Friday and vote for governor, or stay at home and be disfranchised—in spite of the fact that on Thursday, the day before, they go to the polls and vote for senator and representative. The committee can have no reason for not allowing the vote for governor to be taken when the vote for representative and senator is cast, except that they are afraid for the people to vote between Gordon and Bacon. They knew that the interest in the legislative race would bring out a full vote in Thursday's primary, and instead of letting the vote be taken that day on Gordon and Bacon, they postponed it until the next day, and ordered a mass meeting at Swainsboro. The people will understand such tricks as this.

Cheap Traveling.

Thousands of young men feel a desire to travel in strange lands. They long to see the great outside world, but they live and die without going beyond the limits of their own state.

The great difficulty in the way of foreign travel is the expense, or rather the supposed expense. To show that this is not in reality a serious obstacle, we have only to take the case of Mr. James Ricalton, a New Jersey schoolmaster, who spends his vacation every year traveling in foreign countries. Mr. Ricalton has no means beyond a salary of \$800. He supports a family of three children, and has money enough to gratify his passion for rambling. On a two months trip through England, Ireland and Scotland he spent less than \$150, including his passage both ways. Another time he visited Norway, Sweden, Germany, France and Ireland at the same cost. Then he spent less than \$100 on a tour through South America. He is now in Russia making his journey on a tricycle. He expects to cover 1,500 miles in 100 days at a total expense of \$200.

This is a remarkable showing, but it must be recollect that Mr. Ricalton pays out no money for railway travel. He does not stop at hotels, and economizes in every possible way. Still, he claims that he has undergone no hardships and exposures of an extraordinary nature. We do not advise any man with a slim pocket-book to rush off to distant countries, but the experience of this Jersey schoolteacher shows that it is possible for a tourist to make the circuit of the globe at a very small expense.

The Tide of Immigration.

The south is the only genuine American section. In the northern and western states the tremendous foreign immigration of the past two generations has transformed the character of the people, affected their language, literature and religion, and left its impress upon politics, legislation and public policy.

In seeking the explanation of this state of affairs, the St. Louis Republican holds the negro responsible. The tide of foreign immigration enters New England, runs through the middle states and across the broad prairies of the west. It turns aside from the south because the negro is there. Our contemporary calls attention to the following statistics:

In the last two generations, from 1820 down to the present day, other lands have poured into our 12,000,000 souls, who, with their immediate descendants, now number 30,000,000. But against this great tide of ever-moving people, dealing in the products of the earth, the negro stands as a wall, having so successfully stood like a black rampart, turning it aside from that region more effectually than a hundred anti-immigration statutes could have done. The statistics which exhibit this are surprising. Five years ago, in 1860, there was a foreign-born person to 2 native-born persons in California; in Illinois there was 1 foreign-born person to about 4 native-born. In Iowa the proportion was 1 to 5; in Kansas 1 to 8; in Maine, 1 to 10; in Massachusetts, 1 to 15; in Rhode Island, 1 to 20; in Pennsylvania, 1 to 51; in New York, 1 to 8; in Connecticut, 1 to 59; in Rhode Island, 1 to 3; in Vermont, 1 to 7; in Wisconsin, 1 to 12; in Michigan, 5 to 6.

Now turn to the southern states and observe the small the proportions become:

In Alabama, 1 to 12; in Arkansas, 1 to 30; in Delaware, 1 to 15; in Florida, 1 to 26; in Georgia, 1 to 15; in Kentucky, 1 to 27; in Louisiana, 1 to 16; in Maryland, 1 to 10; in Mississippi, 1 to 11; in North Carolina, 1 to 34; in South Carolina, 1 to 15; in Tennessee, 1 to 95; in Virginia, 1 to 100; in West Virginia, 1 to 38. The two former slave states that show the largest proportion of foreign-born to native-born are Missouri and Texas—1 to 9 in the former and 1 to 12 in the latter.

The comparison may be more sharply presented by placing a northern and a southern state of nearly equal population side by side, thus: Alabama had only 9,734 foreign-born inhabitants, while California had 292,874. Delaware had 9,468, while Rhode Island had 73,993. Florida had 10,000, while Vermont had 41,000. Georgia had 10,561, while Michigan had 388,000. Kentucky had 59,000, while Iowa had 261,000. Louisiana had 54,000, while Minnesota had 201,000. Maryland had 82,000, while North Carolina had 100,000. Mississippi had 45,000, while Massachusetts had 445,000. Virginia had only 13,000, while New York had 1,211,000.

This is a striking view of an interesting subject, and the points are strongly presented. But some very important facts have been held back. The lines of ocean travel from the European ports ended at northern ports. The best railway facilities led the immigrants westward. The public lands were in that direction. Nor was this all.

The western states and the railway lines, enriched by enormous government land grants, had their immigration agents all over Europe. They flooded the old world with pamphlets and circulars in which the northern part of the union was pictured as a paradise for the poor man. Even the maps circulated by these agents were fraudulent.

They represented the south in a black shadow, with the statement that it was "low and marshy, inhabited by negroes." Then the popular writers of the north, whose works were read in Europe, contributed to swell the general fund of misinformation.

They described the south as a lawless, semi-barbarous country, whose people were illiterate and murderous.

Naturally, these methods influenced public opinion abroad. Immigrants avoided the south, but it cannot be said that it was simply on account of the negro.

The fact is, no race prejudices has ever kept people out of a country, when its climate, soil and money-making opportunities invited immigration. Europeans seek Mexico, Central America and South America in large numbers. They force their way into India, China and Japan. In all these lands they have to contend with mixed races.

In some countries they have to compete with slave labor and in others with free negro labor. But perhaps the crowning an-

cession of Africa are regarded in Europe. If the negro is an insurmountable bar in the way of white immigration, he ought to be able to hold his own in Africa.

Foreign immigration will come this way before we are ready for it. The public lands in the west will soon be disposed of, and a rush will then be made for our cheap lands. In the meantime, a tide of domestic immigration is beginning to come in. Florida is a notable example, and so is Texas, but these two states have been better advertised abroad than any of their sisters. As soon as they adopted the methods of securing immigrants so long pursued by the north and west, they had no difficulty in securing their full share of settlers.

The Baltimore Manufacturer's Record is an authority where southern interests are concerned. In a recent issue it says:

To any one who will study this matter, either by personal investigation in the north, or among northern settlers in the south, there is no question but that the "so-called southern tide" is now wide-spread in the "southern fever." The commissioner of immigration in one southern state alone now has the names of some 9,000 or 10,000 people who have written to him in regard to settling in that state. The tide of immigration has turned southward, and it behoves southern people to be energetic and enterprising in making the attractions of their country known.

Where in all the world can be found a country surpassing in beauty, in climate, in natural wealth, the country that extends along the mountain range from the Alleghenies to the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic? There will be no found variety of soil, capable of yielding in abundance the widest range of agricultural products. The wheat and corn grower and the live stock raiser need no better land in which to cast their lot than the world-famed Shenandoah valley, and all along down through the Piedmont section, through much of Tennessee and Kentucky, the same excellent soil, well watered by the purest of mountain streams, will be found. The horticulturist will look in vain for a better fruit country than he can find in the same section. Of the mineral wealth in the country, Birmingham, Birmingham, Roswell, Pocumtuck, Andover and many other manufacturing and mining centers will give some idea, but even they have only barely touched the hidden riches, which are destined to make that country the scene of the greatest industrial activity ever witnessed in America, if not in the world.

We have good reason to be satisfied with the outlook. Let the American settlers come first. They will assist with our people. They will add to our development and prosperity, and nothing will then be needed in the way of advertising. Prosperity speaks for itself. It draws the crowd. In a few years the south will reach a point where European immigration will not be considered at all. Of course capital and enterprise will be welcomed from any quarter of the globe, but it will never be our policy to encourage the immigration of the officers of the service, such immigrants as are now threatening the social and governmental fabric of the northwestern states. Altogether, we are very happily situated, and we need feel no anxiety about the future.

FRANKLIN HOWELL, of Scranton, Pa., is a rich young man, and is vice-president of the merchants' and mechanics' bank. He was engaged to marry Miss Effie Castello, a charming young lady, and the happy event was announced for June 5th. Elaborate preparations were made, but when the day arrived Howell did not put in an appearance. The bride, the guests, the community, all, were greatly surprised. Howell offered no explanation, but it has leaked out that he was influenced by a message from the spirit world to abandon the match at the eleventh hour. While in New

READY
ARE TO ACT
SATURDAY.

View of the Campaign Work for the Coming
Gordon Steadily Advancing Toward
Majority—Bacon Carries Appling
County—Echoes of the Canvas.

On yesterday Major Bacon carried Appling county. He will carry Wilcox today. Both of these counties have always been conceded to him practically, without a fight, though it appears that General Gordon's friends hustled around pretty lively in Appling on Monday. The Gordon men came very near surprising the Bacon men in another county which was conceded to Bacon on Sunday, and put in his column, viz.: Chattooga. In that county which was supposed to be hopelessly for Bacon, General Gordon came within thirty-six votes of capturing it.

There will be no counties to elect delegates tomorrow. On Thursday, July 1st, there are four counties to act. Washington four votes, Schley 2 votes, Stewart two votes and Dougherty two votes. On Friday, Emanuel and Jasper counties will select delegates. On Saturday, Monroe four, Muscogee four, Haralson two, Heard two, Floyd six, Glascock two and Thomas four. Many of the counties this week will be hotly contested. The Bacon men will make their last desperate effort to stem the Gordon tide. In despite of this, we believe that General Gordon will not only maintain his lead next Sunday morning, but will increase it.

PROGRESS OF THE CAMPAIGN.

The "roar" which deafened the ears of Statesmen Walsh was the echo of Gordon's artillery.

Bacon will carry an odd country or two for awhile until another Gordon cyclone strikes him.

Major Bacon is said to be an authority as to the price of chickens and eggs during the year 1884.

Judge D. A. Vason wields a trenchant pen. And he is for General Gordon, too!

The Thomasville Times says:

The Bacon men claim that the Gordon men are very anxious that they "are not God's Lord" how long do they require to organize? They have had their man before the people for twelve years. If a man comes to organize, we would like to know much time is required.

Mr. J. L. Hand has been named by the people of Mitchell county as their choice for senator. This is a proper and appropriate recognition of the ability and claims of one of the coolest, clearest headed men in Mitchell county. Mr. Hand will make a senator of which his district will have a right to be proud. His nomination will be equivalent to an election.

The Fort Valley Mirror goes so far as to say:

The result of three weeks in the city of Macon, Georgia, with its political meetings, convinces us that even in the county of Bibb, were question left to the masses in a primary election, it is a very mixed question as to whether Gordon or Bacon will be elected.

In fact many intelligent men have decided they believed Gordon would beat Bacon. And

they are quite a large number that only

believe in General Gordon when he was placed as brigadier general in charge of Lawton's old brigade just before the battle of Chancellorsville.

Leave him in the field, but am surprised that

when political men should assail the character of General Gordon.

I was a member of the 13th Georgia regiment,

and first saw General Gordon when he was placed

as brigadier general in charge of Lawton's old

brigade just before the battle of Chancellorsville.

Leave him in the field, but am surprised that

when political men should assail the character of General Gordon.

"A Victim of Macon Insurance."

MACON, Ga., June 26.—[Special.]—Editors Constitution under the above caption, does great injustice, not only to Captain S. D. Dunlap, but to the other officers of the order of the Home Guardian. Captain Dunlap has done a great service to the public in answering the article and stating the facts.

The member of the order in Covington voluntarily withdrew from the order in May, 1884.

He was a member of the order in May, 1884.

I have watched his course during the years as

they have passed, but have never known him charged with an immoral act. In heart a Christian

man. In heart a soldier, and may it be of

Georgia the governor is the wish of one who

knows and admires him.

"The Hotel Reached."

The general had a reception for an hour,

and then the line of march

was taken up to the speaker's stand.

The crowd, by this time, had been augmented until it stretched for a quarter of a mile, both sidewalk and the carriage way

being literally thronged. The speaking took place in a beautiful oak grove, a quarter of a mile from the hotel, where a large stage had been erected, covered with an awning and beautifully decorated with evergreens and flowers. The march to the grove was substantially the same as that from the depot, except that the crowd was vastly larger. At the speaking several hundred ladies honored the general with their presence about two hundred of them being on the stage.

THE GENERAL INTRODUCED.

General Gordon was introduced by Mr. W. M. Harris as a man distinguished alike in

war and in peace, and was received with an enthusiasm that can better be imagined than described.

Just as the general rose to speak the clouds

which had been gathering for some time, began to pour down. The rain and the circumstances seemed so unfavorable that the general

more than once insisted on not speaking, but the vast crowd stood in the rain and clattered to hear him. The rain would occasionally stop, and like a good, docile little boy he did as ordered. There is considerable indignation in the district over the matter. As much assurance as the Bacon men put in their county, they had to resort to stratagems. A word or two more boldness, and Major Bacon will doubtless feel very much stiffer.

When he learns that his "enthusiastic" supporters in this county have dropped him, and put out a ticket for him, he will be compelled to see if he can't get a copy of General Gordon's name at the head of their ticket. Turn

Gordon men, next Saturday, July 3d, and will make a late movement to defeat the will

democracy of Thomas county by an overwhelming majority.

Ishmael conforts himself with the reflection

Hancock went for Bacon, but Georgia will Gordon.

He Lewis, who knows a thing or two about how the papers in Georgia are edited, says:

the newspaper man that has to act outsiders to his editorial work for him ought to quit the business.

The Thomaston Times makes the following well-tempered point on papers which, having surfaced on Gordon, now publish dirty slanders against Bacon for the alleged purpose of "contradicting" them:

The Macon Telegraph of yesterday says: "The world is to witness a great political struggle, which will culminate in the retiring business." It says: "That Dr. Carlton has retired from the congressional race in the eighteenth district, Colquitt, Hines, and Grady, and will now run for attorney general." While this is a fact, the business is going on it looks very much as if the people would retire Mt. Bacon in the next two weeks and save that the Bacon men can only be considered as a wild stretch of the imagination.

Co. K, NINTH GA. REGIMENT.

"How They Stand."

The vote of the counties that have acted to date is as follows:

COUNTIES. Gordon Bacon

Jackson..... 4 2

Brookings..... 4 2

Wilkes..... 4 2

Charlton..... 2 2

Clay..... 2 2

Catoosa..... 2 2

Marion..... 2 2

Coweta..... 2 2

Lake..... 2 2

Dooly..... 2 2

Colquitt..... 2 2

Floyd..... 2 2

Perry..... 2 2

Forsyth..... 2 2

Fulton..... 2 2

Hancock..... 2 2

Glynn..... 2 2

Hart..... 2 2

Greene..... 2 2

Marietta..... 2 2

Hall..... 2 2

McIntosh..... 2 2

Montgomery..... 2 2

Phenix City..... 2 2

Pickens..... 6 2

Quitman..... 2 2

Richmond..... 2 2

Meriwether..... 2 2

Spalding..... 2 2

Union..... 2 2

Pierce..... 2 2

Paulding..... 2 2

Lowndes..... 2 2

Lumpkin..... 2 2

Meriwether..... 2 2

Walker..... 2 2

Mitchell..... 2 2

Murray..... 2 2

Phenix City..... 2 2

White..... 2 2

Whitfield..... 2 2

Total..... 114 Total..... 62

Pulaski's six votes are instructed for J. J. Jones.

To get relief from indigestion, biliousness

constipation or torpid liver without disturbing

the stomach or purging the bowels, take a few

doses of Carter's Little Liver Pills, they will

please you.

Appling for Bacon.

HANLEY, Ga., June 28.—[Special.]—The

steed here today, Bacon 308, Gordon 220. This

has been always considered as solid for

Gordon, his strength, as developed in the

ring, was a surprise to those who had prom-

ised it to Bacon.

Pulaski Will Vote Right.

COCHRAN, Ga., June 28.—[Special.]—The

last Saturday a Gordon club was organized

in Calvary, a new and enthusiastic Gordon club

in Calvary, a different point in the

city, it was also organized in the

fact that they will not be

GORDON IN ELBERT.

THE GRANDEST DEMONSTRATION OF THE CAMPAIGN.

The People Flock Into Elberton by Thousands to Hear the Hero of the Confederacy—The Greeting of the Old Soldiers—an Ovation on Every Side, Etc.

ELBERTON, Ga., June 28.—[Special.]—General J. B. Gordon addressed three hundred of the citizens of Franklin and Hart counties this evening, in a speech of about forty minutes length, he having arrived here from Elberton on an excursion train. His address was a masterly effort, and made him many votes. He reviewed the campaign in a masterly way, and paid his competitor, Major A. O. Bacon, quite a high compliment. His position on all the public issues discussed was entirely satisfactory to the audience, which was almost a unit for him. The speech was manly, patriotic and free from personalities of any kind, and carried the crowd for him beyond all doubt.

THE TRIP TO ELBERTON.

General Gordon reached here about 9 a.m. on an excursion train, gotten up solely to meet the demand of the people along the line of the railroad, who clamored for an opportunity to come to Elberton to hear Gordon speak. At every station along the route from Toccoa to Elberton the old hero was greeted by enthusiastic crowds. At Bowersville he was met by a delegation from this place. He was also joined by a large crowd from Elberton, attended by the Hartwell brass band. The trip all along was one of enthusiasm, and when the train rolled into Elberton it brought five hundred people.

RECEIVED IN ELBERTON.

At 1 P.M. the arrival of the train at Elberton, with General Gordon on board, was a scene of great interest. The people of Elberton, with their wives and children, crowded around the train, and the band played "Hail to the Chief." The people cheered and clapped their hands, and the band struck up "The Star Spangled Banner."

BACON'S RUMORED RETIREMENT.

The crowd at the depot to receive General Gordon is estimated at from eight hundred to a thousand. The scene at the depot was one of which Gladstone or any other hero or statesman of any age might have been proud. The vast throng crowded and yelled and laughed and cried around the great man, and it would have thrilled the most callous to see the old veterans grasp his hands and clasp his loved and gallant form in their arms. The general was led to a carriage drawn by four horses, which seemed to partake of the spirit around them. The Hartwell brass band was placed in front of the carriage. Behind it were a thousand white people; then the colored brass band of Elberton, followed by several hundred colored people, and the great procession moved off for the Globe hotel. The march through the town, a south bound train he was heartily cheered.

THE ARRIVAL IN TOCCOA.

TOCCOA, Ga., June 28.—[Special.]—On the arrival of the train from Elberton, with General Gordon, a large crowd was assembled. General Gordon, who was weary by the day's work, declined to talk, but Hon. DuPont Guerry spoke instead. For ten minutes he spoke eloquently of the issues of the campaign. When General Gordon left on the south bound train he was heartily cheered.

BACON'S RUMORED RETIREMENT.

The crowd at the depot to receive General Gordon is estimated at from eight hundred to a thousand. The scene at the depot was one of which Gladstone or any other hero or statesman of any age might have been proud. The vast throng crowded and yelled and laughed and cried around the great man, and it would have thrilled the most callous to see the old veterans grasp his hands and clasp his loved and gallant form in their arms. The general was led to a carriage drawn by four horses, which seemed to partake of the spirit around them. The Hartwell brass band was placed in front of the carriage. Behind it were a thousand white people; then the colored brass band of Elberton, followed by several hundred colored people, and the great procession moved off for the Globe hotel. The march through the town, a south bound train he was heartily cheered.

THE DAY AFTER THE BATTLE.

The Bacon men crying over their defeat. HIS FRIENDS IN NEWTON COUNTY GIVE UP THE FIGHT.

COVINGTON, Ga., June 28.—[Special.]—Advises that Major Bacon has withdrawn from the gubernatorial race. Many firmly believe the report, while others disbelieve it.

Large numbers of Bacon's strongest supporters publicly declare the fight practically at an end, and believe Major Bacon would greatly benefit himself by quitting the race, while if he should continue the fight to the bitter end, which will surely do him no good at all to come.

The fight has been

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Showing the arrival and departure of all trains from the city.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.
EAST TENNESSEE, VIRGINIA & GEORGIA R. R.
"Day Express from Sav' h Flia. No. 14 12 05 n'm
"and West No 14 12 15 p'm
"North. No. 15 12 55 pm
"Cin. & Mem. Ex. from North. No. 11 11 55 pm
"Day Express from Savannah No. 8 50 pm
"Day Ex. from Savannah and Brunswick, No. 16 5 35 pm
"Fast Express South for Sav' h & Fla. No. 15 9 15 am
"Savannah 5 35 pm for Sav' h & Fla. No. 15 9 15 pm

CENTRAL RAILROAD ARRIVE & DEPART.

From Savannah 7 50 am To Savannah 8 00 am
"Barn'sv' h 7 50 am To Mac'on 8 10 am
"Macon 8 10 am To Savannah 8 50 pm
"Savannah 8 50 pm To Barn'sv' h 9 15 am

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD

From Cin. " 7 50 am To Chattanooga 1 50 pm

" Rome... 11 05 am To Rome 8 45 pm

" Chatto... 2 30 pm To Marietta 5 15 pm

" Chatto ga... 6 30 pm To Chattanooga 5 55 pm

ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD

From Atlanta 7 15 am To Atlanta 11 30 pm

" Selma... 2 25 pm To Akron 11 30 pm

GEORGIA RAILROAD

From Augusta... 8 40 am To Augusta... 8 00 am

" Covington 7 55 am To Decatur 8 00 am

" Decatur 10 05 am To Clarkston 12 10 pm

" Clarkston 1 05 pm To Atlanta 1 50 pm

" Clarkson 2 20 pm To Covington 6 10 pm

" Augusta... 5 50 pm To Augusta 7 30 pm

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD

From Richmond 8 25 am To Charlotte 7 40 am

" Charlotte 9 05 am To Richmond 4 30 pm

" Charlotte 9 40 pm To Charlotte 4 30 pm

GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY

From Birg'm... 7 20 am To Birming'm... 8 05 am

" Birg'm... 3 55 pm To Birming'm... 4 30 pm

Trains marked thus (*) are daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

Bankers and Brokers.

HUMPHREYS CASTLEMAN,

BROKER AND DEALER IN

Bonds and Stocks.

Wanted—Atlanta National Bank stock, Merchants Bank stock, Gate City National Bank stock and City bonds.

For Sale—State of Georgia and other securities.

HUMPHREYS CASTLEMAN.

W. H. PATTERSON,

BOND AND STOCK BROKER

34 Pryor Street.

FOR SALE—Georgia State 4% per cent bonds.

Marietta and New Georgia R. R. 1st mortgage 6 per cent bonds, due 1911.

The State bonds above are too well known to require communication, and as to the Marietta and New Georgia Railroad bonds, I will cheerfully furnish official information as to their merits,

WANTED—Georgia Railroad Stock.

A. & M. R. R. Stock and debentures.

South Western R. R. Stock.

Atlanta City bonds.

The GATE CITY NATIONAL BANK

OF ATLANTA, GA.

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY

Capital & Surplus \$300,000.

Issues Certificates of Deposit Pay-

able on Demand With interest.

Three per cent per annum if left four months.

Four per cent per annum if left six months.

4% per cent per annum if left twelve months.

Election Notice.—“Fence or No Fence.”

GEOGIA, FULTON COUNTY, ORDINARY'S OFFICE, June 1st, 1886.

To the Lawful Voters of Said County:

A PETITION HAVING BEEN FILED IN THIS COURT by one of many fifty residents of said county, and it appearing that the notices of said petition were not given in writing, and that no counter petition of subscribers thereto filed thereto; it is ordered that an election be held on Wednesday, the 7th day of July next, in said county, at the ground in each mill district, and under the same rules and regulations as provided for members of the general assembly, in which the question shall be submitted to the lawful voters of said county of “Fence or No Fence.” It is further ordered that the returns of said election be made to the undersigned as provided by law.

W. L. CALHOUN,
Ordinary.

LUBRICATING OILS,
CAR AND AXLE GREASE,
FOR USE ON

Railroads, Steamboats, Mills, Etc

Orders Solicited, & Quality Guaranteed.

A. P. TRIPOD.

No. 13 South Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.

We have in stock the following sizes and weights of book papers:

8 Rms. 22x34 36lb, white, super.

40 " 21x34 40lb, " "

10 " 40lb, toned " "

90 " 38lb, toned M. F. "

25 " 36lb, white "

16 " 50lb " "

10 " 25x38 45lb, " super.

20 " " toned "

80 " 50lb, " "

10 " 60lb, " "

86 " 26x45 45lb, " M. F.

5 " white "

28 " 60lb, toner super.

20 " 60lb, " "

18 " 56lb, cr laid M. F.

80 " 28x42 45lb, toned super.

21 " 60lb, cr laid M. F.

35 " assorted sizes and weights book paper

115 " assorted covered paper.

CONSTITUTION JOB OFFICE

THINK FOR YOURSELF.

IF YOU ARE A SENSIBLE WOMAN

AND BELIEVE THAT

Health, Comfort, and Beauty

ARE DESIRABLE THINGS

BUY GOOD SENSE

CORDED CORSET WAISTS.

Beautifully made of BEST MATERIALS throughout

THOUSANDS IN USE.

Do you wear Corsets?

Fit All Ages

Infants to Adults.

Sold by leading Retailers

everywhere.

FEIRIS BROS., Manufacturer

ST. LOUIS.

For sale by D. H. DOUGHERTY & CO.

HOLMES' SURE CURE

MOUTH WASH AND DENTIFRICE.

Cures bleeding gums, ulcers, sore mouth, sore throat

Cleanses the Teeth and Purifies the Breath; used and recommended by leading Dentists. Prepared by Dr. J. F. & W. H. HOLMES, Dentist, Macon, Ga. For sale by all druggists and dentists.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

Bonds, Stocks and Money.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,

ATLANTA, June 28, 1886.

Money easy.

New York exchange buying at par; selling at premium.

STATE AND CITY BONDS. Bid. Asked.

Bid. Asked. G. E. 1910.111 113

New Ga. 4% 113

Gen. 6% 108 109

Gen. 6% 107 108

Gen. 6% 106 107

Gen. 6% 105 106

Gen. 6% 104 105

Gen. 6% 103 104

Gen. 6% 102 103

Gen. 6% 101 102

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JUNE 29.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA LODGE NO.
A. M., AT 7:30 P. M.

THROUGH THE CITY.

Paragraphs Caught on the Fly by the Constitution Reporters.

INSURANCE TAXES.—While Governor McDaniel is in Tallahassee, matters at the capitol are very quiet. Yesterday the only business of interest transacted was the reception by State Treasurer Hardeman of five thousand dollars taxes from insurance companies.

ARTESIAN WATER IN SIX DAYS.—Colonel Baum says if he can manage to get all of the water bailed out of the excavation around the artesian well, he will be pumping artesian water in the mains in six days. The rainy spell has greatly retarded the work.

HE IS GETTING BETTER.—The Alabamian who came to Atlanta several weeks ago and had a rib taken from his side is improving. He was able to walk about some yesterday and Dr. Nicolson, the attending physician, thinks that he will be able to leave the hospital this week.

ARRANGING FOR A RE-UNION.—The Forty-second Georgia regiment is to have a grand reunion at Ponce de Leon this summer. A meeting of the executive committee has been called for next Thursday afternoon at four o'clock at Ordinary Calhoun's office to perfect arrangements for the re-union.

TWO MEN BOUND OVER.—Joe Dudley, booked for disorderly conduct Saturday night, was bound over in a \$50 bond for assaultin the recorder's cent yesterday morning. Milton Smith, a negro, booked for disorderly conduct on Saturday night, was bound over in a \$200 bond yesterday morning for assault.

HE IS CONValescing.—Mr. F. M. Daggan, one of the most popular and extensively known conductors on the southern division of the East Tennessee road, has been confined to his room in the Kimball house for the past few weeks with typhoid fever, but is improving rapidly just now, and will be able to sit up in a day or two.

MARSHAL R. L. JONES'S CASE.—The case of Marshal R. L. Jones, the slayer of Colonel Frank P. Gray, was cal'd in the superior court, but, owing to the absence of two important witnesses for the defense, a continuance was granted. It is probable that the case will not be tried until the next regular term. Jones is still in jail.

INQUEST OVER A BABY.—Yesterday H. L. Lester held an inquest over the remains of a dead baby found near the city dump grounds. It was a mulatto, and had evidently died by violence. Dr. Dyer made the medical examination for the coroner. The jury could discover nothing to lead to the detection of the person who caused the child's death.

ENTERTAINING EXERCISES.—The closing exercises of the Immaculate conception will take place tonight at DeGivie's opera house. The exercises of this college are always extremely interesting and interesting.

The programme to be presented tonight has been prepared with especial care, and will be faultlessly rendered. Captain J. F. Burke will deliver the annual address.

A BROKEN LEG.—Samuel Hubbard, a young white man whose home is on Pine street near Peachtree street, broke his left leg yesterday by falling from a platform. Hubbard is learning carpentry trade and while at work on a house at Howell's, the new western suburb, fell from the platform. The fall was sixteen feet and resulted in the fracture of bone in the left leg. The fracture was above the ankle.

REUNION.—The executive committee of the Forty-second Georgia regiment survivors met last night and determined to hold a reunion of the regiment on July 21st. They will picnic in the park at Grant Park. General Carroll, Major Joseph Gandy, P. Francisco Smith and other members of the regiment will address their old comrades. The Cobb county, DeKalb, Paulding, Douglas, Carroll, Coweta, and Campbell county papers are requested to publish this notice.

DE GIVIE'S IMPROVEMENT.—The De Givie opera house is to be improved some this summer, and when next seasons will be definitely known. The present arrangement is to enlarge and the doorway and vestibule are to be combined. Considerable work is to be done about the mechanical arrangements of the stage, but will possibly not have sufficient time to do everything contemplated. A new drop curtain is on the list of changes to be made. The opera house will be thoroughly overhauled and put in first class condition.

FINE TEN AND COST.—Rivestro, the Italian organ grinder, was arrested in police court yesterday evening. Through an attorney, he entered a plea of not guilty to the charge of cruelty to children. The charge, it will be remembered, grew out of Rivestro compelling his little four-year-old child to dance about the street, thereby subjecting her to constant abuse and maltreatment. Several prominent citizens appeared against him, but no attorney represented either side. Rivestro was fined \$10.75.

AFTER TWENTY YEARS.—Mr. H. W. Barron, an Atlanta typographical artist, now carries in his vest pocket the lower end of a needle which was embedded in his head for twenty years. The piece of needle is nearly a half inch long. Twenty years ago, when Mr. Barron was yet a small child, his nurse let him sleep. His head struck the needle, which was broken off in his head. The place healed up, and years ago Mr. Barron forgot all about the accident. About two weeks ago he began to be bothered with a pain on top of his head just where the needle had penetrated the scalp. At times the pain was intense and constant itching prevailed. Yesterday while Mr. Barron was trying to allay the itching by scratching, he felt something hard just under the scalp, and upon pressing his finger against it, found the sharp point of the needle. Then the accident of his childhood recurred to his mind. Mr. Barron continued to press his finger against the end of the needle, and finally succeeded in working the point out far enough to catch it and pull it out. After gazing upon the piece of steel with wonder and awe for a few minutes, he rolled it up in a piece of paper and placed it in his vest pocket. He will keep it the rest of his life.

A BAD BETTERHALF.

Hilliard King Tells How His Wife Raised a Big Sensation Saturday Night.

Yesterday an old-time colored man called at THE CONSTITUTION office and said to one of the reporters:

"My name is Hilliard King and I want to make a statement about the trouble down at my house right before last. I'd been working hard all day, and about 8 o'clock in the evening, I was lying across a chair sort of asleep. Director of some's a scoundrel like a dead man, and I says, 'Good Lord; what's that?' and I jumps up and goes out and then I comes back to see if its got any better. It smelted it made me sick, and I says: 'I'm going to burn something here and drive out that scent.' I didn't do it scantly at all, gentlemen, I did it boldy and wide awake. Well, I kindled a fire and put on a skillet, and put in just a little bit of salt and two pods of pepper and burnt it. My wife was lying on the bed, and up she jumps and runs to the window and hollers 'Murder! Murder! Maher!' Mr. King and his daughter is going to murder me!"

"What did you do?"

"It's a calumny and to slander me." He married his present wife eighteen months ago, since which time her "kinner" have been eating up everything the old man makes.

Union Sunday School Meeting.

The next of the series of Union Sunday Schools will be held on Sunday evenings at seven o'clock. Good speakers and singing may be depended upon. We shall announce the programme later in the week.

ALLEGED COLLUSION

BETWEEN THE CONTRACTORS FOR THE WORK ON CREW STREET.

The Street Committee of the General Council Begins an Investigation.—The Witnesses who Testified and What They Said.—The Contract Will Probably Not be Awarded

The alleged collusion between bidders for the Crew street macadam was investigated by the street committee of the general council yesterday afternoon.

The investigation proved quite entertaining to those who were present.

The street committee is composed of Mr. I. S. Mitchell, chairman, Mr. Z. A. Rice, Mr. W. M. Middlebrooks and Dr. G. G. Roy. The full committee was present, and when the chairman dropped his gavel upon the table business was begun by appointing Mr. Middlebrooks chairman, Mr. S. H. Venable, Mr. Joel Hurt, Mr. Mike Maher and Captain Ed Cox, all of whom had submitted bids for the work, were sworn as witnesses. Mr. Venable was first placed upon the stand, and said:

"After the bids for the work had been advertised for, I sent for Mr. Maher and asked him how much of the work he wanted. He replied by saying that he wanted to make some money out of it, and said that he had some one interested with him. During the conversation he said he would see if he could not get released from the parties associated with him, so that we could bid on the work together, and subsequently called to tell me that he could not get out of it but said that he would give me \$400 to make a bid of \$130. We agreed to do so, but after the bids were in I sent him for the \$400. I was trying to make a deal with him, and he had the macadam and we had the rubble. Maher said that he ought to get the work for 124 or 122 and I told him that I would bid 135 or 140. He then told that it would not look well, and I agreed to make my bid 130, which I did, but when Maher got the contract he declined to pay me my \$400."

Mr. Joel Hurt was sworn, and said: "After I had put in my bid, I saw Maher and Venable talking, and presently Maher went into the commissioner's office. Venable then asked me what I had bid, and wanted to bet me a cigar that his bid was higher than mine. He then told me that he had bid one thirty. When I told him that his bid was so low that if one got the work, he would not make any money out of it. No one approached the association for the work, and I agreed to make a combination."

"When the work was first advertised," said Mr. Maher as he went upon the stand, "I made figures on the cost, and concluded that I could do the work for \$105, and I made that bid and that was the only bid I made. On the morning of the 19th, the day upon which the bids were opened, I had never thought about consulting any one about a combination. I had simply put the work down as low as I could afford my bid accordingly. On that day I received a telegram from Mr. Venable to come to his office to see him on business."

"What kind of a message?"

"Verbal message by boy. When I reached the office Mr. Sam Venable, Mr. Will Venable and a younger brother were there. When I went in Sam said:

"Hello, Mike!"

"And at the same time picked up a paper. Will and the other Venable went up, and Sam said:

"Mike, I want to see you about that work in Crew street. We can get that work and make some money out of it."

"Mike, I cannot go into partnership with him until I—"

"Did you tell me you would have to see some one to consult with them?" asked Mr. Venable.

"I haven't come to that," answered Mr. Maher. "I then went off and came back, we then talked as to what it could be done, and I said if I could get it at one twenty-four I could afford to give \$400."

"You told him if the work could be had at what?" asked Mr. Middlebrooks.

"He meant that if I could get the work at twenty-four he'd give me \$400 for it. I never was asked for a bid before."

"You told him you would or would give?" asked Mr. Middlebrooks.

"Put either way," answered Mr. Maher.

"Didn't you tell me all you wanted me to do was to put in the bid agreed on?" asked Mr. Venable.

"No. Two hours after I had put in my bid, a boy came to my place with a paper written by Will Venable, I think, demanding my signature to payment of \$400; provided the contract was awarded."

"No. In consideration of our carrying out our one thirty contract, and I have the paper, I wrote the paper."

"He said he didn't know and I told him to take it back. Afterwards he came back with another paper, which I didn't read, and sent back. I then went to the telephone."

"How did you know about the telephone if you didn't read the note?" asked Mr. Venable.

"The boy told me."

"The boy couldn't read it."

"Well I never read the note and I have a witness to that fact."

"Well you'll need them before you get the note," said Mr. Venable.

"I went to the telephone," said Mr. Maher and asked Sam if he didn't remember our conversation about the one twenty-four contract, but I couldn't get any satisfaction out of him. This was the last talk I had until I met Will Venable at the Georgia railroad depot Thursday and asked him why Ed Cox was raising so much trouble about the matter. Will Venable said if Ed Cox hadn't done it he would have done it because I hadn't signed the paper for \$400 as I had agreed. He said that he had been to see three aldermen about it."

"I would like to say right here," said Mr. Maher. "That Maher said to me that he had been telephoning for me all the day before and that morning that he wanted to see me about the bidding. We sat down and figured and we agreed that the work could be done for eighty or eighty-five cents per square yard."

"We agreed to that, Mr. Venable?" asked Mr. Maher.

"We did, and you know we did."

"Could be done for eighty cents with what?" asked Mr. Middlebrooks, as he opened his eyes.

"With macadam," said Mr. Venable. "Now Maher told me that he had not made up his mind as to his bid. He has said more on this stand on his oath that he said then if he could get it for 124 or 124 he would give \$400. Now he said nothing of the kind and he knows he didn't. I never had a man to pick me up for a fool before. The work can be done for eighty. His bid is one hundred and eight and that gives him a profit of \$3,400. Why would I take \$400 for it as good chance as he did. I could have bid as low as he did. No; it was this he induced me to bid 130, on his promise of \$400. Now, if he will explain why I should have bid 130, when I knew that big bid was going to be at the most 124, I'll withdraw everything I have said and say that he has sworn the truth. He never stated what he was going to bid. When I told him what he said he told me Mike would trick me. Why, when the contracts were being opened I stated that Maher was to give me \$400 for bidding 130. He had made up his mind to trick me when he said he'd give \$400 to bid 130."

"What was it he said to you in the room that day, Mr. Venable?" asked Mr. Hurt.

"He asked me what bid that was, and I said it was mine. He said he was uneasy for fear some one would bid under him. No, the entire arrangement was this: He was to give me \$400 for that bid, and when I had put in that bid I had done all I agreed to do, and felt no hesitancy in saying that I had been promised \$400 for it. After Maher had refused to pay me \$400 for it, he simply tricked me."

"What did he do it for?"

"It's a calumny and to slander me."

Mr. Venable is sixty-nine years old. He married his present wife eighteen months ago, since which time her "kinner" have been eating up everything the old man makes.

Union Sunday School Meeting.

The next of the series of Union Sunday Schools will be held on Sunday evenings at seven o'clock. Good speakers and singing may be depended upon. We shall announce the programme later in the week.

ing Venable \$400 to bid 130, and he said that he promised it just to hold Venable off. Just to get ahead of him. He was then asked if he thought that was fair and he said he did."

Mr. Manning stated that he had had a talk with Mr. Maher previous to the bidding, and that Mr. Maher had told him he was going to bid 130.

The committee then went into secret session, but no conclusion has been reached.

Mr. Mitchell, the chairman of the committee, stated last night that he was of the opinion that the evidence adduced held competition off, and that when the committee submitted its report to council the bid would be cancelled and new bids advertised for. The audience present during the trial was of the same opinion.

WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The Meeting Last Night and the Report of the Work.

Last evening the Sabbath-school rooms of the First Baptist church were well filled by a very appreciative audience, composed of many of our leading citizens, to witness the first public exercises of the Woman's Christian Association of Atlanta. The meeting was presided over by the Rev. Dr. Barnett. The report of the work done during the last six months was read by the Rev. J. B. Hawthorne and shows the following departments in successful operation: Employment bureau; hospital department; nursery and orphanage; cheap lodgings for women and girls; sewing and mending; clothing relief; free Saturday supper for working girls; Bible class and missionary department. Seven hundred girls have been helped at the Sabbath-schools.

An average of 20 to 25 constitute the family of the home. They have expended \$657 in their work, all of which was given by the generous citizens of Atlanta. Other contributions of clothing, fuel, provisions, furniture and bedding have been judiciously used in the work. Anybody may become a member by the payment of one dollar a year, and all ladies interested in this benevolent work are cordially invited by the officers of this association to become members of it. After the reading of the report, Master Walter Lee a little fellow of few summers entertained the audience with the reflections of his little philosopher.

After the close of the regular programme the delight of all, this was followed by a song entitled "A Child's Wish," a plaintive melody sung in a tremulous but sweet voice by a little blind girl Mystic Mayfield. Both Mystic and Myrtle are members of Mrs. Blass's family at the Home.

After the close of the regular programme the Rev. Virgil Norcross, the Rev. Dr. Hawthorne, Dr. J. S. Watson, Mr. W. Woods White and the Rev. Dr. Barnett were called upon and made short telling speeches congratulating the management of the association upon the good work done and promised the association their cordial support.

Under the able management of Mrs. B. F. Abbott, president; Miss Ross Dibble, secretary, and Mrs. Blass, Home, will fully realize its generous purposes.

BEAUTIFUL PRIZE.

Mr. C. W. Motes Carries Off the Medal for Artistic Photography.

Mr. C. W. Motes, the popular Whitehall-street photographer, has returned from St. Louis where he has been attending the convention of the photographers of America.

The attendance was very large and there was a splendid exhibit of photographic art from all parts of the world. Mr. Motes was awarded a handsome silver medal. The medal bears on one side a large camera in solid gold, and on the other side the monogram of the association in raised gold and silver letters with the inscription: "Awarded for artistic photography C. W. Motes." Although the medal is a beauty it is not a masterpiece.

Mr. Fred D. Bush, passenger agent of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, is absent from the city on business for his line.

Sunday last three hundred Atlantians spent the day at Sullivans. Extra coaches were attached to the Georgia Pacific trains to accommodate the excursionists.

Mr. Sam Stevenson, formerly general passenger and ticket agent of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton railroad, with headquarters at Cincinnati, has been appointed general baggage agent of his line.

The Southern Granite company will appear before the Senate on Tuesday evening at ten o'clock, asking for a reduction of the rate of stock.

The Georgia Railroad company will also be represented. Messrs. Hopkins and Glenn represent the petitioners.

A student occurred on the Atlanta and Gaithersburg division of the Piedmont Air-line Saturday night near Spartanburg, S. C. The cars spread and caused the engine and mail car of the north bound passenger train to leave the track. Mail Agent was severely bruised, and was brought back to the city. Everybody else on the train escaped injury.

PRINCETON COLLEGE.

We are glad to see from the following extract from the "Salem" (A. T.) Union that Princeton College is still showing that degree of conservatism and kindness towards the south for which it has always been noted. The college is one of the greatest American universities, and is magnificently endowed and equipped.

Preferred Locals.

RARE GEMS OF ART
AT MCBRIDE'S.Sunset, Satin Finished and Nacre de Perle,
Glassware, China, etc.BALDWIN'S DRY-AIR REFRIGERATOR
Gate City Stone Filters,
Show Cases, Ice Cream Freezers,
Wood, Tin and Crockery to trade at Factory
Prices. MCBRIDE & CO.,
32 Wall Street.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Daily Weather Report.
OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A.
U. S. CUSTOM HOUSE, June 28, 9:00 P. M.All observations taken at the same moment
time at each place named:

	Banometer.	Thermometer.	Dew Point.	Wind.	Direction.	Rainfall.	Weather.
Augusta.....	30.01	75	75	S Calm.	.09	Cloudy	
Savannah.....	30.01	75	75	N Light.	.15	Fair	
Jacksonville.....	30.04	81	78	N E Calm.	.09	Fair.	
Montgomery.....	29.96	76	70	NW Calm.	.09	Clear.	
New Orleans.....	29.96	79	74	SE Calm.	.09	Clear.	
Galveston.....	29.97	79	74	SW Calm.	.09	Clear.	
Panama City.....	29.98	80	78	S	.10	Clear.	
Fort Smith.....	29.99	74	70	N	.09	Clear.	
Shreveport.....	29.96	79	77	N Calm.	.09	Clear.	

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

	Maximum ther.	Minimum ther.	Total rain fall.
6 a. m.	29.99	70-68 SW	8 .00
10 a. m.	30.03	68 SW	9 .00
2 p. m.	30.06	70 SW	10 .00
6 p. m.	30.00	72 SW	11 .00
9 p. m.	30.00	70 SW	12 .00

Cotton Belt Bulletin.

Observations taken at 6 p. m.—75th meridian.

ATLANTA DISTRICT.

	Maximum	Minimum	Rainfall.
Atlanta, Ga.	80	68	1.10
Anderson, S. C.	78	67	.75
Cartersville, Ga.	78	67	.75
Columbus, Ga.	87	71	.00
Gainesville, Ga.	77	68	.20
Greenville, S. C.	88	67	.04
Griffin, Ga.	88	69	.02
Macon, Ga.	89	69	.00
Newnan, Ga.	89	69	.00
Spartanburg, S. C.	87	69	.08
Toccoa, Ga.	79	63	.02
West Point, Ga.	89	69	.20

WATCHES.

J. P. STEVENS,
JEWELER,
47 WHITEHALL ST.G. S. MAY,
Successor to LaFontaine & May,

FINE WOOD MANTELS

Send for Catalogue and price list.
Sp 139 WEST MITCHELL STREET.Meetings.
Dividend Notice.A DIVIDEND OF TWO PER CENTUM ON THE
capital stock of "The Central Bank Block Association" will be paid to the stockholders in the
Association on July 1st, 1886, at the office of John S. Parks, Treasurer, Whitehall street, over Keely's
store, Atlanta, Ga.

ANTHONY MURPHY, President.

JAMES F. RYAN, Secretary.

ATLANTA, Ga.—June 29.—A called com-
mission of Georgia Lodge, No. 96, F. and A. M. will be held at Masonic Hall
this evening at 8 o'clock for work in F. C. degree. By order, PORTER KING, W. M. R. M. ROSE, Sect'y.

PERSONAL.

H. C. BRAND, Lawrenceville, Ga., is at the
Markham.Geo. Norle, Anniston, Ala., is registered at
the Markham.Hon. L. N. TRAMMELL, Dalton, Ga., is at
the Markham.Judge Alex. S. ERWIN, Athens, Ga., is at
the Markham.Colonel S. C. LITTLEFIELD, of Brunswick,
is at the Kimball.Dr. J. C. BLACKURN, of Madison, was
among the visitors to Atlanta.R. B. RUSSELL and E. H. Dorsey, of Athens,
Georgia, are stopping at the Markham.Misses BEARDSLEY and Johnson, of Aiken,
South Carolina, are guests of the Markham.Messrs. WILLIAM REEVES and J. W. Mang-
ham represented Griffin in Atlanta yesterday.It is rumored that one of our leading real
estate men will soon lead a Peachtree street belle
to the altar.Miss B. O'DONNELL, daughter of Alderman
O'Donnell, of Augusta, Ga., is on a visit to Mrs. L. P. James, 188 South Pyotr.Mr. J. C. POUND, of Macon, editor of the
Evening News, spent yesterday in Atlanta. He was
accompanying his wife.Miss Lena and Annie Brown, two charming
young ladies of Macon, are the guests of Miss
Alice Bonelli, of this city, for a few days.Mr. Ed. POWELL, of the Kimball house, left
yesterday by the 1:30 p. m. Western and Atlantic
train to visit Chicago and other northwestern cities.Mrs. M. B. BRADLEY, sister of H. M. Bent-
tell, leaves with his children today for Chicago
and New York, where they will remain until the
1st of October.Mr. C. H. JOHNSON, of the LaGrange Re-
porter, spent yesterday in Atlanta. Besides being
a first-class newspaper man, Mr. Johnson is one of
the most enterprising gentlemen to be found anywhere
and then the former compliment embraces the lat-
est course.At the KIMBALL IN G. Webb, Baltimore;
Baxter Shindum, P. J. Cook, Boston;
H. O'Conor, Chicago; F. Petrie, W. H. Hul-
l, Ed. L. Boutin, Selma; F. H. Munro, New York; R. A.
Laemher, Baltimore; F. S. Armstrong, New
Orleans; John D. Pope, St. Louis;
John M. Lay, May, Sunbury, Pa.; D. Deems,
Tate, Ga.; Late Ward, Nashville, Tenn.; D. McDow-
ell, Springfield, Ohio; S. Littlefield, Brunswick,
Ga.; A. Dalmatian, Philadelphia; J. H. Johnson, New
York; Wm. Reeve, Wm. Martin, Griffin, Ga.
F. H. Smith, Frank, Siddle, Siddle, Siddle, Siddle,
Jno. R. Rice, Jr., Philadelphia; J. W. Humphries,
Bees, Junction; D. J. C. Blackburn, Columbus, Ga.;
L. Hayes, Rochester, N. Y.; S. Hall, New
Orleans; J. A. Jacobs, New York; Thos. Carson, Phila-
delphia; C. B. La Hattie, Gainesville, Ga.; John
Bald, New York; R. S. Black, Wisconsin; Baxter
Shindum, P. J. Cook, D. Deems, Washington;
Mrs. J. Winn, Opelika, Ala.; J. J. Carley, Cincinnati;
R. S. Burns, New York; A. H. Moon, Chair, Ge. Johnston, Macon, Ga.;
W. Myers, Howard, New York; W. H. Hul-
l, Philadelphia; Albert's Johnson, Camilla, Georgia;
A. Bacon, Macon; Miss Queenie Martin, Eufaula,
Alabama; P. P. Watson, Virginia; Mr. and Mrs. Ste-
phen, North Ironton, Alabama; L. G. Faulkner, Clif-
ton, Duff, Gentry, Americus, Georgia; E. P. Sim-
son, Toccoa, Ga.

DEPUTY COLLECTOR CHISOLM

testified that the still had been reported several
times, and his directions as to how to get it to
was "go where Brown was caught in 1884."Witness told of the trip to the still Friday night,
and corroborated Special Agent Colquitt's testimony
as to the raid Sunday night.He also stated that he had been to the still
several times, and didn't know anything
about what Brown did.Told about the note he
had written to the man, Deems, D. Deems,
and he said he had written to him.He also stated that he had written to the man, Deems,
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